In a homogenous assay, all the components are also resent during the measurement. Whereas this has advantages for carrying out the assay (rapidity, complexity), it is necessary to preclude interference by assay components (inherent fluorescence, quenching by dyes etc.). HTRF precludes such interference by time-delayed measurement at two wavelengths (665nm, 620 nm). The HTRF fluorescence has a very long decay time and time-delayed measurement is therefore possible. There is no longer any interference from short-lived background fluorescence (e.g. from assay components or inhibitors of the substance bank). In addition, measurement is always carried out, at two wavelengths in order to compensated for quench effects of colored substances. HTRF assays can be carried out, for example, in 96- or 384-well microtiter plate format and are evaluated using a Discovery HTRF Microplate Analyzer (Packard Instruments).

Page 24, lines ~~21-22~~ 20-21 should read as follows:

b1) contacting the immobilized PARP homolog with an analyze in which at least one binding partner is suspected; and

Page 25, lines 1-4 should read as follows:

The following were used, inter alia, anti-poly(ADF-ribose) antibodies (polyclonal antiserum, rabbits), BIOMOL; order No. SA-276. Anti-poly(ADP-ribose) antibodies (monoclonal, mouse; Clone 10H; hybrioma supernatant, affinity-purified).

Page 25, line 10 should read as follows:

b) ELISA assay